

WASHINGTON CRITIC



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WASHINGTON CRITIC COMPANY.
HALLIE KILBOURN, PRESIDENT.

943 D STREET NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Evening edition, one year, \$5.00
Evening and Sunday morning, one year, \$7.00
Sunday morning edition, one year, \$2.00
Mail subscriptions invariably in advance.

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(Delivered by carriers.)

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Evening and Sunday morning, one month, \$1.50

Address
THE CRITIC,
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WASHINGTON, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE DISTRICT'S SHARE.

The gratitude of the citizens of the District of Columbia is due to Senator Sherman and other Senators who protested against throwing upon the people of this District half the cost of the Zoological Park, which, if it comes into existence, will be a creation of Congress and will be wholly under the control and management of the National Government. It is high time that the practice were discontinued of attempting in every case in which a national improvement is proposed within the District to put half the burden on a helpless community which can have little influence in originating it and no voice whatever in its direction.

Senators Sherman, Culbert, Edmunds and Hawley were both fair and logical in the positions they took. There is no reason why the District should be called upon to pay one dollar toward the establishment or maintenance of the National Zoological Park at Rock Creek. It would be quite as reasonable to saddle it with half the yearly expenditures of the Smithsonian Institution. Incidentally, the people of the District, being near the location of the Smithsonian and the Museum, have easier and more frequent access to those important places of scientific research and illustration than persons at a greater distance. Nevertheless, they are not for the District as District institutions. They are National in character. So with the Zoo. Incidentally, it would benefit the people of the District, but it is National in design and is intended for the good of the whole people.

The only speech in the debate which was out of key was that of Senator Plumb. The Kansas Senator is of the opinion that the Government has been very generous to this District. It puzzles us to see how or why. Perhaps if Senator Plumb were again to look more carefully at the matter he also would be puzzled to see how or why. The tax-paying obligation of the District in its relation to the General Government has been explained so often that to repeat it seems a work of supererogation. But the fact is, that though the District pays half of all expenditures, the Government owns more than half the property. In the common way of every day life the Government depends upon police protection and the maintenance of ordinary municipal order, just like any other body which has located itself within the District. When, therefore, the Government pays half the expenditures, it pays no more than its share. The District always pays its full share. We do not see where the generosity of which Senator Plumb talks comes in, and, if it comes to that, we don't believe that he understands the matter at all.

A feeling of weariness results when these things have to be so often reiterated. The conditions of the District today are conditions which the Government created. It virtually acknowledged its ownership of the largest and most valuable property in the District, and, in lieu of taxes, accepted as its share one-half of the annual burden. This may be a just arrangement, but where is the generosity? As for the care of the squares, reservations and parks the Government owns them and will not delegate its care to any one. It has exclusive right in them, which devolves upon its exclusive duty. Before his next speech Mr. Plumb should study his matter more thoroughly.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Of the provinces which form the Canadian Confederacy, Ontario is by far the most important, the most populous, the wealthiest, the most enterprising in business and the most advanced in the culture of social and political life. It is, therefore, very significant to find a member of the Legislature of that province moving for a memorial to the Dominion Parliament asking it to take steps to secure reciprocal commercial relations with the United States.

In making this motion, Mr. Graham explained that he was simply in the wake of the action of the Quebec conference of 1887 and that his resolution was already being adopted by the Legislature of Manitoba. He claimed that the United States constitutes the natural market of Canada, and that it was to the interest of the whole country that closer trade relations should prevail. He added that, if Canada failed to get unrestricted reciprocity, he believed annexation to be her inevitable destiny.

A very considerable number of our public men, headed by Representative Butterworth of Ohio, are avowedly in favor of such a scheme of reciprocity as the Canadian legislator proposes. They believe that such unrestricted reciprocity would benefit both countries. It would give Canada ready access to larger markets than she now has for her produce, and it would open up a new field to our merchants and manufacturers for the sale of their goods.

It is difficult to foresee what may come of this agitation, which, in Canada, seems to spread from Manitoba in the West to Quebec in the East. Of course, nothing can be done in the way of obtaining unrestricted reciprocal trade unless Canada accepts our tariff system and rigidly enforces it. If she does this the curious and somewhat anomalous spectacle will be presented of a province of the British Empire discriminating against the goods and exports of the mother country, and admitting them only under a high duty.

One remarkable feature in the Canadian attitude should not be overlooked. Mr. Graham and those who think with him profess undiminished loyalty to the British throne and to British institutions. With them the desire for reciprocity is a matter of trade, not of politics. They do, indeed, see that annexation is the only alternative policy, but they do not desire it. Yet it is easy to see that if they succeed in obtaining reciprocity the situation will be so strained that British connection will be of short duration. It would therefore seem just to find that a Canadian advocate of unrestricted reciprocity is simply an annexationist in the bud.

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GOOD FRIDAY.

Throughout Christendom, to-day is, to all who accept the narrative of the life of the founder of the Christian faith and who have reverence for his mission and work, a day of sacred associations. By them it is regarded as the recurring anniversary of the death day of the Redeemer of the world.

It is, accordingly, perfectly fitting and appropriate that all who so believe should set the day apart from all secular uses and observe it in worship and solemn meditation. American freedom implies a man's right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.

But, on the other hand, the Constitution of the United States provides that no religion shall be regarded as the national religion. It distinctly inhibits the creation of a State Church with all its tenets and observances, and it gives no warrant for any interruption of public business on account of the requirements of any church formularies whatsoever.

It is, therefore, somewhat surprising that the Senate of the United States should have adjourned over to-day on the avowed and distinct ground that it is a day of religious observance. It would have been perfectly right and courteous in the body to have given leave of absence for the day to such Senators as had religious scruples in regard to it. But to adjourn altogether gives color to the idea that the Senate favors a State religion.

On this matter Senator Sherman assuredly took the true ground. As a public man he saw no reason for adjournment, and he protested against this instance being taken as a precedent. The fact is, our public men cannot take too much care to keep their actions in their official positions wholly separate from religious affiliations of any kind. What they do in their private capacity is their own affair.

THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS.

There are several ways in which the greatness of the country may be realized. One of them is to observe, as may be done at the present time, that, though there is great depression in certain lines of trade and deep distress in the case of thousands of workmen, yet the country as a whole is increasing its volume of business and adding to its wealth at an almost unprecedented rate.

The coal industry is very nearly at a standstill. Textile manufacturing is depressed by reason of bad economic conditions. Lines of business allied to either of these interests have suffered severely. Several large bankruptcies have taken place, and the panicky feeling which these occurrences are apt to create has a direct tendency to affect sympathetic or dependent lines of trade with serious loss.

But notwithstanding the discontent of labor and the uneasy feeling which at the East exists, to a certain extent, in commercial circles the only statistics which are accessible clearly indicate that never before in the history of the country has its business had so large or so rapid a development as it is now enjoying. The tonnage of the transportation companies is constantly increasing this year over the corresponding period of the year before, and that year went far beyond the previous years.

During last February the country's exports were of enormous proportions, exceeding those of the same month in 1889 by \$10,000,000 while for the past eight months the exports are \$97,000,000 and the imports \$21,000,000 in excess of the same period of 1888-89. Outside of New York, bank clearings for March increased 10 per cent over those of March 1889, while those in turn were 13 per cent greater than those of the previous year.

It would appear, therefore, that the general business of the country is not only in a healthy but in a most prosperous condition, and, taking into consideration its resources, its progress in manufacturing, and the energy of its people, it may be cheerfully anticipated that the business outlook is as hopeful and as well assured as it has been at any time in the history of the Republic.

THE ESTEEMED POST.

THE ESTEEMED POST this morning puts out this plaintive appeal for information:

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says in the past fifty years only one man has secured the Presidency by persistently and openly asking it. The Globe-Democrat should name its man at once."

If the editor of the esteemed Post would quit the trail of Brother-in-law Campbell for a few minutes daily and study the history of his country, he would not be compelled to ask questions any school boy ought to be able to answer. The man the Globe-Democrat referred to was James Buchanan.

THE ENTRANCE of Emin Pasha into the German service is not regarded as the most honorable act of his life. The money which equipped the expedition of Stanley for his rescue was furnished by English sympathizers. It is true that Emin showed considerable reluctance to being rescued, and that Stanley almost despaired of accomplishing the object for which he had perilled his life. The dangers of the

Soudan, however, grew so great that at last Emin had no choice. But he has never expressed effective gratitude for his deliverance, and instead of returning to Europe or even to Egypt with Stanley he goes back to the Sudan under German auspices. The fact is, Emin is a fanatic and like all fanatics may become dangerous. But his influence over the natives of Central Africa is considerable, and the Germans are credited with knowing a good thing when they see it. The English are indignant, but what can they do about it?

IF THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE, the Mill for which passed the House on Wednesday, should be built, it will be the most important and massive work of engineering ever attempted. The North Bridge, with its single span of 1,710 feet, would be as nothing to it. Only other things it would greatly outdo would be the great cantilever railroad traveling between Manhattan Island and the continent of America, and thus prove a benefit to the whole country.

THE MESSAGE of President Diaz to the Mexican Congress, after referring to the peaceful condition of the country, calls attention to the great internal improvements which are being accomplished throughout the republic. It mentions the harbor deepening and the extension of telegraph lines as steadily progressing. Every American will feel gratified at this public announcement of the prosperity of the sister republic.

IT SEEMS after all that the Mayoralty contest in Milwaukee, in which the Democrats triumphed, was fought upon what is known as the "Bennett law," which prescribes English as the language to be taught in the schools. On this issue Germans of all parties and creeds rallied to the support of the Democratic candidate, and they now propose on this issue to carry the war into the next State election.

IN A MATTER of hides the Committee on Ways and Means had to choose between the Cattle Kings and the Beef Barons of the West on the one hand, and the Eastern manufacturers of leather and leather products on the other. The wearers of boots and shoes do not seem to have come into the consideration at all.

HEN SMITH was taken over to Philadelphia last Saturday and made to listen to the singing of his latest song, "Hush-a-bye." This is the punishment made to fit the crime.

A SCIENTIFIC MAN has discovered that the reason why a hen lays an egg, is because she cannot stand it up on end.

PERSONAL.

Miss Fanny Davenport is ill in Watertown, N. Y.

Charles J. Hawks and wife of New York and H. B. Rouse and wife, of Peoria, Ill., are at the Langham to-day. Signor Tamagno ends his engagement with the Italian Opera Company, and will leave for London on Friday evening, in order that he may start for South America.

It is said that Dr. Holmes has received more congratulatory letters in connection with his current articles in the "Atlantic" than he ever received in response to his former literary work. The Samuel J. Tilden Club of Philadelphia has been presented by John Bigelow with Sartain's engraving of the late Mr. Tilden, and by John D. Manning with a fine portrait of the deceased brother, the late Secretary of the Treasury.

Andrew Lang devotes a leader in a recent number of the London Daily News to an eulogy of Brete Harte, whom he calls the most delightful author of the continent, and whom he compares inferentially to Mr. Howells, with no prejudice to that apostle of realism.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, not being permitted to present the "Passion Play," was concluded to have the principal parts read Good Friday at the Cirque d'Hiver, in Paris. She will read the role of the Virgin attired in a flowing robe of white bengaline. The actors will be wearing costumes of the religious susceptibilities of the Parisians may not be wounded. Mme. Bernhardt is reported to have said if she were a great millionaire she would build a cathedral in which to act the play.

WIT IN A SMALL WAY.

Wife—I don't see how a married man like you can run around after an actress.

Husband—Wait till I just show you her photograph.—Epoch.

Teacher—What's the past tense of see?

Pupil—Said.

Teacher—What's your authority for that form?

"A sign in the grocery store."

"What does it say?"

"Timothy said."—Binghamton Leader.

Miss Thirty-Eight (exclaims)—What a pity it seems, Mr. Somerset, that a man like you should be a bachelor!

Mr. Somerset—Yes, Miss Thirty-Eight. It does seem a pity, but I can't help it. You know I was born so.

Southern Journalist.

"Did you enjoy the party, Bobby?" asked mamma.

"It was a regular treat," said Bobby.

"Well, and what little girls did you dance with?"

"Oh, I didn't dance, but I had three sets of boys with me, and I liked them every time."—Paris Edition Herald.

"A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME."

First teacher called the roll:

"Close to the beginning!"

"Addie Rose Brown!"

"Set the school a-gain!"

"Winter time, and stings!"

"Cold as we all looked at her!"

"Though she couldn't look up!"

Total stranger to us, too—

"Country folks ain't all as nice!"

"Nigh so shameful unpollite!"

"I shan't be no more!"

"But the honest folks is, then!"

Addie Rose Brown.

Son's feeling was so hurt

She cried half an hour!

My desk was across from her's;

Set and watched her try to

To please she didn't know;

And a kind a-dry'n'!

Up her tears with smiles—[I

Thought: "Well, Addie Rose,

Howers' is plain, but she's

Party as a piece!"

It's been many of a year

Since that most uncommon

Cut-throat name of Rose was

Struck me so abomin-

Noble and outlandish-like;

I shan't be no more!"

Lily Daubenspeck—and that

Nearly killed her daddy!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

AMONG THE MONTHLIES.

"The Century" for April is a magnificent number. The autobiography of Jefferson reaches the point where the actor shows his true nature. It is a masterpiece. Among other interesting and timely articles are "The Slave Trade in the Congo Basin," by E. J. Glaser; "Suggestions for the Next World's Fair," by the Director-General of the Paris Exposition; "The Latest Siberian Tragedy," by George Kennan; "The Non-Irrigable Lands of the Arid Region," by J. W. Powell; "On the Fur Seal Islands," by Charles Ryland; "The Life of Schuyler," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; and "The Old Poet Guild in Ireland," by Charles de Kay. There is the usual supply of fiction and poetry, conspicuous among them being "The Little Man in the Tinsmith," by James Whitcomb Riley.

"The Arena" for April is of great interest, more especially to those who delight in religious and theological controversy. It contains an article on "Spaulding has an article on 'God in the Constitution,'" a reply to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The Rev. Rev. M. J. Savage has an article on "Religion, Science and the Public Schools." The Nationalist movement is discussed by William Lloyd Garrison in a paper entitled "The Mask of Tyranny," a paper of interest in Boston than that of any other. "Of David's House," reviewing the career of that great Hebrew and Englishman, Disraeli, and contrasting his achievements with those of his English rival, Gladstone. "The City of Dreadful Night," by Helen Campbell, Rabbi Solomon Shidder, Jennie June, A. C. Chevallier, F. K. Wisniewsky and C. Orchardson. "Disorderly Domestic Warfare," by Stephen M. Allen, who rejoices in a string of capital letters behind his name, tells of "A Newly Discovered 'No Man's Land' in the West," which explains many hitherto obscure facts of the universe. W. E. Manly, D. D., discusses the cheerful subject of "Eternal Punishment," and W. H. H. (Adronck) gives another installment of his "The Secular." The second of the unique "No Name Series" of papers is given. Altogether, "The Arena" for April, while somewhat heavy, is interesting reading.

"The Century" for April contains ten articles on timely topics. Dr. Barnard, late president of Columbia, discusses "The Degradation of Our Politics." President Timothy Dwight of Yale, "Education in Boyhood." Francis Minor, "The Political Status of the 'Child Charcot,'" "Hypnotism and Crime." Frances P. Cobbe, "Secular Changes in Human Nature." Dr. Lyman Abbott, "No Theology and New Theology." Charles Dudley Warner, "Newspapers and the Public." Dr. William Barry, "The Rights of Public Property." Richard Hodson, "Truth and Fraud in Spiritualism." C. W. Wood, "Why the Farmer is Not Prosperous."

The March number of Marion Harland's magazine, "The Home-Maker," completes the third volume and furnishes an index to it. It is impossible to give a brief synopsis of the contents of its varied and valuable contents. But it may serve a good purpose to indicate its general plan. Besides its editorial department its other departments are "Home Literature," "Notes to Housewives," "Our Young People," "Home Work," specially edited by Mary C. Hungerford; "Our Baby," "Home-Maker Art Class," "Arm-Chair and Foot-Stool," "Wine," "Flowers and Cottage Gardening," and "Book Notices." Surely complete and comprehensive enough. The magazine is beautifully illustrated.

The April "Home-Maker" is a delightful number. The article on Gunston Hall on the Potomac, the home of the Masons of Virginia, is an interesting record of historical matter, and it is admirably illustrated.

"The Century" for April is of more than the usual excellence. The complete novel of the number is by Christian Reed and is entitled "A Cast for Fortune." Among the varied and able articles may be mentioned "The 'Book-Buyer' for April is a summary of American and foreign literature." "The Book-Buyer" for April is a summary of American and foreign literature.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Louis James as "Virginia."

Albough's Grand Opera-House was well filled last evening when Mr. Louis James and his company presented the tragedy of "Virginia." Mr. James is at his best in the rôle of the noble Roman, and his powerful figure is all brought into play. His delivery of the heroic sentiments of the noble Roman did not fail in any instance to win the applause of the audience.

Then that perfidious clerk told her that he would walk it himself and see that no one went near it.

"But I don't know you," came in suspicious tones through the closed door.

That settled it. The clerk went back to his desk, muzzled the bell of No. 17 and sat down to wait for developments. One came, however, and at daylight he was not only back but returned until he was the fearful occupant of room 17 and resumed his journey.

Cost of a Head of Hair.

From Chatter.

A fine head of virgin gold-colored hair will bring from \$200 to \$500, according to its length and luxuriance, and to those who have it and are anxious to convert it into hard cash it may be pleasant to hear that there are orders in advance for all that can be produced of this description for the next five years.

Helping the Teacher Out.

From London Telegraph.

Little Tommy had spent his first day at school.

"What did you learn?" asked his auntie on his return.

"Didn't learn anything," said Tommy.

"Well, what did you do?"

"Didn't do anything! A woman wanted to know how to spell 'cat' and I told her."

THAT EXTREME third feeling and all affections caused or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Sold by druggists.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The races were well attended yesterday by the gay world, notwithstanding the fact that it was Holy Thursday, and from 9 o'clock stylish equipages of every description thronged the roads leading to the track. Nearly every one remained until the conclusion of the day's running, not only because of the excitement attendant thereon, but in order to enjoy the drive back to the city at sunset.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Barbour gave a small dinner party Tuesday evening to Mrs. and Miss Houston of New York, now visiting Mrs. de Ford Webb. The other guests were Madam Romero, Mrs. Menocci, Mrs. Webb, Miss Bates of Tennessee, Miss Lyons of Richmond, Mr. Clarence Bell, Mr. Frank Richardson and Mr. Lampton.

Dr. and Mrs. Hammond will give a dinner party on the evening of the 12th instant.

Mrs. and Mrs. Poultice will give a dinner to the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker on the 8th instant.

Mrs. Starring has issued invitations for a reception to-night to the leading architects of the city.

Mr. Rosecrans has been in New York for some days for the purpose of purchasing the trousseau for her wedding which will take place shortly after Easter.

The President will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Pan-American Association at the Arlington on the 16th instant.

A special meeting of the Authors' Club was held at its rooms in New York last evening for the purpose of considering the proposition of Mr. Augustus S. Gaudens to give a \$10,000. Mr. Edward Clarence Steadman, who presided, decided that the principal should be kept intact, the interest to be used at the discretion of the executive committee. This decision met with the unanimous approval of the club.

At the close of the meeting the members of the club entertained as their guests of honor at dinner, Mr. David Dudley Field, Augustus S. Gaudens and Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard.

Mrs. J. P. Brewer of Boston is in the city.

Mrs. Dana Estes and Miss Page have returned to Boston after a visit to friends in this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, after a short visit to Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, have returned to Norfolk.

Mr. George A. Rawson of Boston was in the city last week.

An amusing story is told of Mrs. Edmund Russell by a New York paper regarding her visit to London before she and her husband became the idols of New York society. Mrs. Russell has a salon in East Twelfth street where she gives drawing rooms a la Lady Wilde, clad in red and black, and extremely costly gowns, but at the mode of which the story relates the family pocketbook was as flat as if an elephant had crushed it in its sides. Nevertheless she and her husband were receiving congratulations from fashionable Londoners, attentions which it was incumbent on them to receive so to return. A series of afternoons she suggested itself as the least expensive and most fashionable of the ordinary refreshments provided at such festivities involved unwarrantable expenditure. In this juncture the ingenuity of Mrs. Russell contrived a plan. Humming the confectors' establishments she discovered several palatable species of ginger cakes at prices so low that it was certain her prospective guests could never see or hear of them. Here was the great desideratum—something absolutely new. An apocryphally small sum, reports say one shilling, was appropriated for the purchase of a sufficient quantity, and the aristocratic Londoners were forthwith invited to what they were told were "American teas," where the ginger cakes were devoured and the tact of host and hostess caused the occasions to be the most delightful of social novelties. This is what every woman will recognize as genius in full flower.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

A Nervous Female and the Way She Annoyed the Clerk.

From the London Times.

A nice-looking young matron came in on a late train the other night, and failing to meet some friends she had in the city, went to a hotel and ordered a room. When the boy showed her to it she asked a good many questions and examined the locks on the doors and windows, and had the boy to look under the bed and in the wardrobe for any left-over traces of the previous night's lodging. Then she dismissed the boy, who reported at the office and went away at night.

A little after midnight a bell rang loudly over the door of the night clerk, who hurried up to room 17.

"Have you any precautions against fire?" asked a muffled voice on the other side of the closed door.

The clerk detailed the whole system of fire apparatus in the house and added as a clincher:

"There's a fire escape leading from your window, madam, to the sidewalk. It is as easy to get down as rolling off a log."

He returned to his desk and had just settled back to catch a nap, when again the bell of No. 17 rang furiously. He hurried up to the room. The guest called through the door in a hoarse voice: "Get through the door in an alarmed voice!"

"If any one can go down from this room on a fire escape, what's to hinder any one from coming up? I may be troubled with a cold, but I can't get up."

Then that perfidious clerk told her that he would walk it himself and see that no one went near it.

"But I don't know you," came in suspicious tones through the closed door.

That settled it. The clerk went back to his desk, muzzled the bell of No. 17 and sat down to wait for developments. One came, however, and at daylight he was not only back but returned until he was the fearful occupant of room 17 and resumed his journey.

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